

## GOLD ORE STRUCK IN WHITE PLAINS.

Niles Smith Comes Upon a Possible El Dorado in Westchester County.

ASSAYS OVER \$90 A TON.

Discovery Made While Blasting Rock to Lay Out a Piece of Real Estate.

COUNTRY WILL BE PROSPECTED.

Other Residents in the Neighborhood Waiting Developments, While Real Estate Is Improving.

"Gold has been struck in White Plains." Like a flash the news spread through Westchester County yesterday morning. The find was made on the property of Niles Smith, who runs a restaurant in New York at No. 1182 Broadway and who has a country residence in White Plains. His property consists of a large tract of land on the eastern edge of the city, which he decided to cut up into building lots. He has had a contractor at work making the grades and cutting open the thoroughfares.

The workmen had to make a cut through a small creek which runs along the western side of the hill upon which Mr. Smith's house stands. The water had made something of a gorge along the channel, and a considerable portion of the native rock had been worn away. This unceasing abrasion had disclosed a small vein of quartz, well defined, but barren of metal. In the grading it was not regarded as of any importance until several feet of the earth and rock was removed, when the vein widened a little and showed signs of mineral possession. The face of the cut indicated slight gold bearing properties, and Mr. Smith detected signs that are not unknown to men who have had experience in the West, where he has spent considerable time.

He broke several fragments from the vein, selected some specimens and brought them to New York. They were assayed and showed in precious metals, gold and silver, something over \$90 to the ton, with a fraction of lead.

"How extensive the deposit is I do not know," said he in speaking of the find, "but if it had occurred in Arizona or California it would have caused considerable excitement and an army of prospectors would have been on the ground developing new veins."

"The croppings in that district are evident in many places. I am certain that there is more gold there and will prospect the ground thoroughly in order to justify my belief that it is a paying quantity."

Mr. Smith returned to White Plains yesterday with the assayer's report further news was spread of the quality of the rock, and residents in the neighborhood of Mr. Smith's house began to cast their eyes around for croppings that looked about right for an assault with a pick and blasting powder.

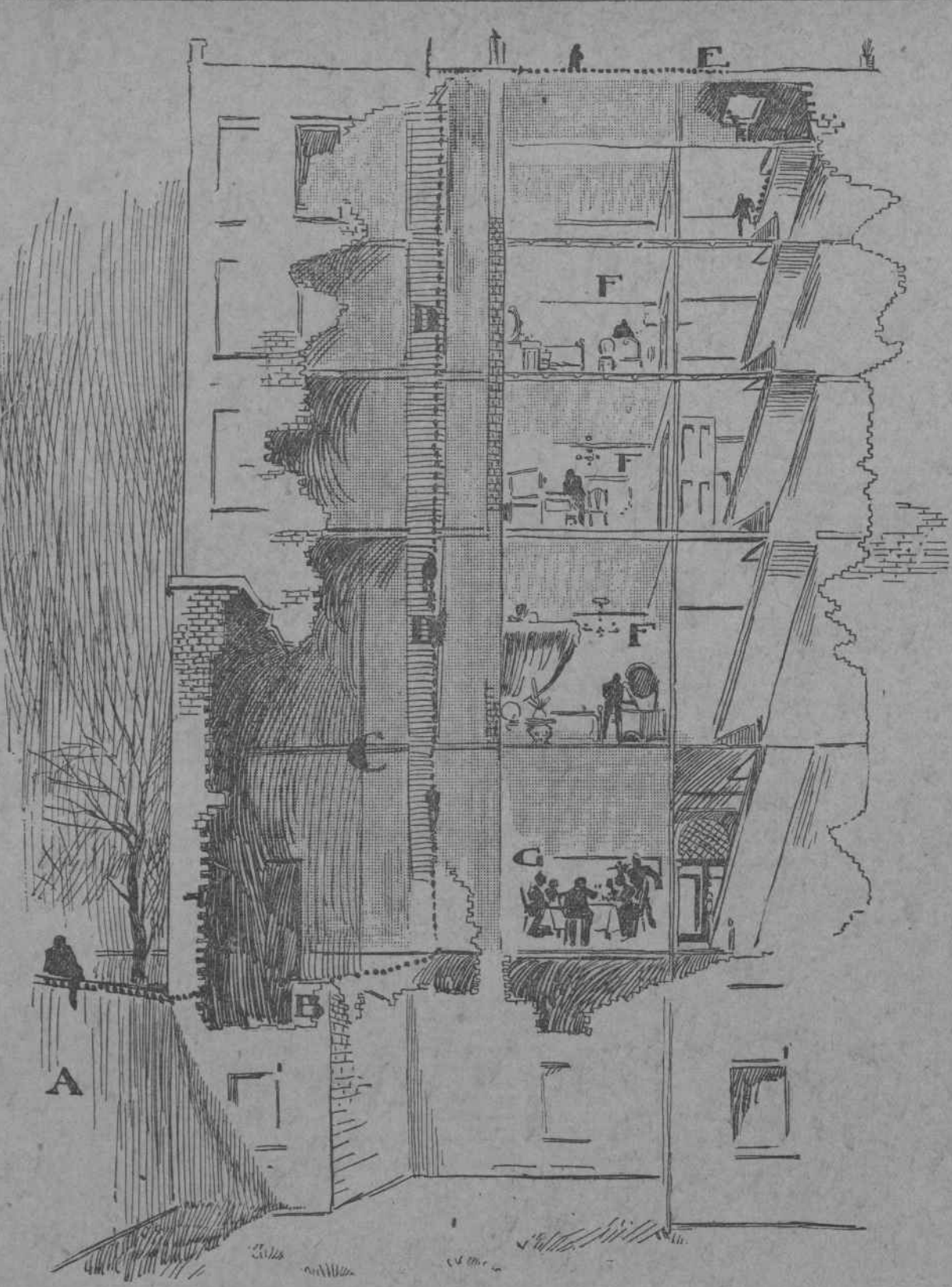
Unusually, about ten miles north of White Plains, on the Harlem road, has three times given the inhabitants some excitement by disclosing gold in the bed of its creek. One or two small placers were located after some prospecting, but they were not of much importance.

Mr. Smith's quartz find is the first of the kind around White Plains. There is an enormous quantity of rock back of the wall now exposed. It is slate stone, lime rock and marble, with heavy veins of iron ore. Little further north there is a quantity of red building stone.

### BELMONT WONT BE MAYOR

The Former Congressman Gives His Views on Taxation, and Declares He'll Not Be a Candidate.

Former Congressman Perry Belmont, who will leave to-day for Europe, was asked his right concerning his talked-of nomination for Mayor of Greater New York. He replied that he was going away at this critical time in the politics of the city ought to be answer sufficient. He added that no word or act of his ever had indicated his purpose or wish to be a candidate. If a safe plan for a Greater New York shall be carried out he believes a united Democracy will nominate and elect the first Mayor of the new



### How the Burglars Worked in Robbing the Stachelberg House.

THIS picture shows how hard-working and ambitious thieves entered Morris Stachelberg's house last Thursday evening and stole jewelry worth \$1,000 while the Stachelberg family were quietly enjoying their dinner.

"They were scuttie thieves," says Captain O'Brien, chief of the Central Office detectives. "They went up through a vacant house next to Mr. Stachelberg's, crossed the roof, went down through the scuttie, hastily gathered the valuables from the rooms above the dining-room and escaped by the way they came."

Mr. Stachelberg lives at No. 1054 Fifth avenue. On one side lives Commissioner of Public Works Collis, the house on the other side is unoccupied. The thoughtful burglars carefully took young Mr. Stachelberg's pistol, lest, alarmed at dinner, he might make targets of them.

To strengthen his theory, Captain O'Brien's detectives yesterday arrested John Mitchell and Michael Linsey, specialists on robbery by way of roof scutties. They were on a Broadway car when the detectives caught them, and there is nothing yet to connect them with the Stachelberg robbery. The detectives had them remanded that they may learn where they were when that robbery was done.

The description of the thief's mode of entrance for the picture was furnished by Mrs. Stachelberg. "A" shows the wall next to an open lot facing Eighty-sixth street, scaled by the thief; "B" where he entered the adjoining house; "C," "D" is an unfinished stairway leading to the roof. Thence he went across the party wall to the scuttie. "E," thence down stairs to rooms "F," "G," "H," where diamonds, etc., were stolen. The family were in the dining-room; "G," at dinner.

municipality. "But the candidate will not," he added with emphasis, "be myself."

"The issues in the campaign for the control of the greater municipal government will," he added, "be confined to the needs of the municipality and its proper legal relation to the State, and to municipal liberty, industrial liberty, individual liberty, benevolent local administration."

"But what most concerns the people of the city of New York just now is the effort by the Republican government at Albany to take away from them, without 'due process of law,' individual freedom, industrial freedom, local freedom, and to confiscate savings by unconstitutional progressive rates of taxation. Those may be the issues in New York until we can see the effect of Republican remedies applied at Washington to the evils inflicted by Republican currency, coinage, taxation and trust legislation."

**Possible Strike of Railroad Men.** Wasted, Conn., April 13.—General Manager W. J. Martin, of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad Company, Poughkeepsie Bridge route, last October issued circulars instructing employees to vote for McKinley and Hobart. To-day he notified the employees of a 10 per cent cut in wages, to take effect Thursday. Train hands will hold a meeting, and there is a possibility of a strike.

## LESS CHANCE OF GENERAL STRIKE.

Master Steam Fitters Make a Concession.

A NEW SET OF RULES.

The Former Proviso of "No Employment for Men Who Fail to Sign" Is Withdrawn.

The master steamfitters backed down yesterday from their original position taken when they locked out their men, and general strikes throughout the city seem less imminent. They have evidently consented to recognize the union, which is a point gained for the steamfitters and helpers.

A prolonged meeting of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association was held in the Wool Exchange Building, on West Broadway, where they prepared a statement to be sent to the steamfitters and helpers. It was sent over the name of Henry Gombers, secretary of the association, and will be considered at the meeting of the Board of Working Delegates to-day.

The statement says among other things: First—At no time, either expressly or by implication, have we desired in any way to affect your standing in any trade association.

Second—We have not been at any time, nor are we at this time, in combination with any trade association to affect in any way your associations.

Third—All that we desire, and to be perfectly plain, insist upon having, is a guarantee against strikes, and positive assurance that any agreement entered upon by us with you shall be as binding upon you as upon ourselves, and that we shall be held to the same length of time to enable us to contract for business with a reasonable prospect of being paid for such contracts.

Fourth—We hand you herewith an agreement such as we are willing to sign, with the assurance asked for in section 5 of this communication.

The agreement offered contains the following rules and regulations:

Rule No. 1.—The working day shall consist of eight (8) hours, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., with one hour for lunch.

Rule No. 2.—Regular time shall be paid for at the standard rate of \$2.50 per day for steamfitters, and at the standard rate of \$2 per day for helpers. Fractions of days shall be paid for at the rate of 12 1/2 cents per hour for steamfitters, and 25 cents per hour for helpers for regular time, and double these amounts for overtime.

Rule No. 3.—All work done between the hours of 5 o'clock p. m. and 8 o'clock a. m., or on Sunday or on any legal holiday, except the Saturday half holiday, shall be paid at double the rate of regular time.

Rule No. 4.—All workmen shall be paid at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon for the week ending on the Friday previous.

Rule No. 5.—Workmen working outside of the city of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and Long Island City shall receive their necessary expenses, including board, when they do not so and from their work day, if it

being optional with the employer to adopt either method.

Rule No. 6.—In going from the shop to his work or from his work to the shop a distance of more than one (1) mile the workman shall receive from his employer the necessary fare. This was the same set of rules which was given in circular form to the steamfitters and helpers when they were locked out, with the following important proviso left out:

No steamfitter or steamfitter's helper will be employed in this shop unless he agrees to and signs these rules.

The above was "rule 5," and its omission entirely alters the situation. Under that proviso no one could be employed unless he signed the rules individually.

It is possible that as no time limit is fixed in the rules the steamfitters and helpers' unions may agree to sign this agreement provided that it expires on the last day of the old agreement, when they intend to make a demand for an increase of wages.

An additional sympathetic strike was ordered yesterday on account of the employment of non-union steamfitters. The strike was at a building at Fourth and Wooster streets, the non-union steamfitters being employed by George A. Brier & Co. About seventy men in various trades quit work. The Board of Working Delegates as a body are anxious to prevent further strikes pending a possible settlement of the trouble.

### TWO YEARS HE FORGED.

"Moore," the Swindler of Building Loan Associations, Finally Caught in This State.

For two years the Pinkerton Detective Agency in the city has been endeavoring to run down a forger who was swindling banks and building loan institutions in the Western States.

His system was to purchase from banks drafts for amounts under \$20, and by assurances raise them to the same amount of hundreds of dollars. He selected towns not far distant from the place where the genuine draft was issued, and where the bank officers' signatures would be known. He invariably told the story that his brother or some relative had received a competence from an estate and that he had been entrusted with the investment of the money.

The Pinkertons sent out circulars.

After successfully working various cities in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the fellow they sought, who gave various aliases, but was most frequently known as "Moore," appeared at the Chautau National Building and Loan Association in Jamestown, N. Y., last Friday. The officers of the institution and already received one of the circulars, and Treasurer Herbert W. Brown, after listening to his story of mythical relatives who had suddenly acquired fortune, caused his arrest.

When searched a number of forged notes and drafts were found, and in the room at the hotel which the man occupied a complete forger's outfit was discovered. When confronted with these evidences the forger made a confession.

His right name is G. F. Moore. He was born in Cleveland, where his wife, a young woman whom he married shortly after he began his career as a forger in 1894, lives with her parents. Moore says he was induced to begin the life of a forger by hearing of the wonderful success of Broadwell, the noted cook. He was handy with his pen, and when he succeeded in passing a forged check on a larger scale. He made, he says, \$4,000 in 1895, and then determined to do up legitimate business. He started a grocery store in Cleveland. The venture was a failure and he again took to forgery. He is thirty-three years of age.

## GENZ SIGNALLED AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Twitched His Thumb to Indicate That He Was Still Conscious.

HE AND MACKIN HANGED.

Mrs. Caen Devoted to Genz to the Last and Confident He Was Not a Murderer.

Paul Genz and John Mackin were hanged yesterday in the Hudson County (N. J.) Jail. Both were slayers of women. Mackin shot his wife and mother-in-law; Genz his sweetheart. Mackin at the last almost broke down, Genz marched calmly to the scaffold. Genz's nerve was remarkable. Before the noose was adjusted around his neck he told Pastor Meury, his spiritual adviser, that if he retained consciousness after the drop he would move the thumb of his right hand, and he kept his word. Mackin died first, the drop falling at 10:07 a. m.; Genz died at 11:02. Both men spent their last night on earth very quietly. A sad scene occurred when Mackin took final leave of his parents, both his father and mother having finally to be torn away from his embrace. The murderer's leave-taking of his little son Harry moved several of the jail officials to tears. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Mackin fell asleep, resting quietly until nearly 6 o'clock. Genz, on the contrary, never closed his eyes. All night long he sat writing letters to his mother in Germany, to his counsel, the jail officials, and last to Mrs. Marie Caen.

An impulsive creature is the latter, the French widow, whose interest in Genz never wavered. Had he had his way they would have been married, but Pastor Meury finally dissuaded Genz from such an idea. But if they could not be husband and wife they were to be devoted to a mutual cause, each other. Mrs. Caen cannot be called handsome and only when she talks of Genz does she evince emotion.

Mrs. Caen arrived at the jail early on Monday and from then until 10 at night kept up a steady conversation with Genz. The parting was to both a trying ordeal.

"Prussians, fear no one but God and their Emperor," he told Mrs. Caen when she admonished him to face death bravely.

Mrs. Caen's Statement.

Mrs. Caen after leaving Genz gave out this statement:

Paul I regard as guiltless as a child. He never meant murder. He is not the kind of man for that. The truth is he has inherited a streak of insanity. It has run in the family. His grandmother is a confirmed kleptomaniac, and he has an uncle in an insane asylum. Imagine a man with such a delicate mental make-up, stowed away in the engine room of a steamship, with heat enough to kill an ordinary man, and then think of him being worried with stories of the unfaithfulness of the woman he loved. That would make a man who is not a man for a man of such a temperament to be unnerfed and led to do almost anything.

"It is a fact," continued Mrs. Caen, "which few people know, that if Paul had chosen to tell things about Clara Armin at his trial the verdict would have been different. But he refused to slander the woman he loved."

Mrs. Caen yesterday received a letter from Genz, mailed as a last farewell, shortly after the drop fell. She refused to make known its contents.

Both Mackin and Genz breakfasted early. Shortly afterward Genz was taken to the gallows by attempting to stab himself in the eye with the lead pencil with which he had written his letters.

He was guarded by two men, one of whom was only quieted when Sheriff Heller was summoned.

At 10 o'clock the Sheriff, his deputies and those selected to witness the executions entered the jail. The gallows stood in Ward No. 6, and thither the condemned men were taken.

It had been the intention to hang Genz first. The latter, however, becoming possessed of the notion that if he died first Mackin would escape, prevailed upon the young man to go first.

Mackin's Faltering Steps.

Mackin, supported by Fathers Smith and Moran and two constables, was led from the cell. "Good-by, John," called out Genz, who sat on a table. "Good-by," answered Mackin. Then, murmuring prayer, while the gallows entered the corridor in which the gallows stood. His face blanched as he caught sight of the scaffold, and he almost stopped. Then, forced forward by his guards, he continued his journey to death.

When the gallows was finally reached Mackin almost collapsed, but Hangman Van Hise quickly adjusted the noose, the trap was sprung and Mackin's body shot up into the air. It was 10:07, and at 10:11 he was pronounced dead.

As to his faltering was Genz's demeanor. "I shall die bravely, as becomes a soldier," he told Pastor Meury, and he kept his word. Calmly he listened to the reading of the death warrant, then when the march to the scaffold began he hurried so that it was with difficulty the guards kept up with him. "Good morning all," he called as he entered the corridor. Then calmly he walked to the gallows and took his place under the beam. When Hangman Van Hise adjusted the noose he begged the condemned man to rumble his necktie, and when asked by Sheriff Heller if he had anything to say, replied: "Nothing, save that my evidence should be obtained in a murder case." Then he added, "Well, I'm ready; let her go!" The drop was sprung at 11:02 and Genz was officially pronounced dead at 11:02.

It was when the body dropped after it first shot up into the air that the thumb of Genz's right hand was seen to twitch three times.

"He has kept his word," murmured Pastor Meury.

Both bodies were taken to the drug room, Genz's is to be cremated; Mackin's will be buried on Easter Sunday. Last night a wake was held at his parents' home.

## The Cost of a Telephone Service

is but a small percentage on the returns it yields and the saving it effects in the conduct of a business.

Any telephone subscriber who has had moderate experience in the use of the service will confirm this statement and furnish examples.

18,000 Telephone Stations in New York.

Minimum Rate, Direct -- \$90 a year  
Line, 600 Local Messages  
Party Line six a year less.

New York Telephone Co. 115 Cortlandt St.

## SIMPSON TO FIGHT PLOTTERS.

"The Tyrant in the Speaker's Chair" Said to Be in a Conspiracy.

KANSAN DENOUNCES IT.

Declares Delay Is Sought in Order to Delude People Regarding Silver.

Washington, April 13.—The split in the Democracy is to be put on record in the House to-morrow. The two factions of the party intend to see just where they stand, unless all signs fail the difference will be wider than ever after the count is once made.

Jerry Simpson, who is leading the attack on the Republican policy of doing nothing, is to charge again to-morrow. Rowland Blennerhassett Mahany, of Buffalo, has promised his assistance and Mr. Simpson has some hopes of securing the aid of Joseph H. Walker, of Massachusetts. In addition to these allies from the Republican ranks, he has promises from the anti-Bailey faction of the Democrats. How many will stand by him he does not know. He wants to find that out.

Mr. Bailey and his followers have decided on their plan of action. They will vote for the motion which adjourns the House for the greatest length of time permissible, no matter by whom made. They have received assurances from Democratic Senators that a similar plan is to be followed in the Senate after the tariff bill has been disposed of. Then the Democrats will vote as a man to adjourn that body without delay. This has strengthened the position taken by the Bailey men, and they are ready to settle all the differences which have arisen, but they do not count much on their hopes.

Both factions have been busy all the week lining up for the event of to-morrow.

The leader of the minority and the leaders of the factions of the minority opposed to him have been button-holing members on every possible occasion. They have counted noses, and Mr. Bailey is confident that he will win.

Mr. Simpson intends to renew the fight he started last Saturday. He had not determined to-night what plan he would pursue. The trouble with him is to secure recognition. If he can only get the floor of the House he can say what he wants to, but Mr. Reed controls the floor and is a little shy of Mr. Simpson just now.

If nothing better can be done Mr. Simpson will force a division on the motion to adjourn for three days. He can demand a vote, but it is certain whether he has enough members with him to demand the yeas and nays. The result of the fight to-morrow will settle the question to his satisfaction. If enough Democrats stand by him he will be in shape to annoy the majority a great deal.

Simpson Tells of His Plans.

Mr. Simpson said to-night: "My aim is to force the Republicans to show their hand on the monetary question. A great riot has been hatched and Speaker Reed's refusal to appoint committees is a part of it. The appointment by the President of the three monetary commissioners is a game plan. The Republicans intend to send this commission abroad after Congress has adjourned. It will work as well as it can, but it will not be until after the holidays that a committee will be appointed which can consider the report the commission makes. That committee will not be able to report until late in the summer, just before the first regular session adjourns."

"The Republican party thus goes into the elections of 1898 saying to the friends of silver, 'We are the party in power, and we are moving in a great monetary question slowly and cautiously, but surely; you must give us time.' They can thus delude the people and the friends of silver will again be beaten."

"This is their little plot. I am going to oppose it and expose it if I can. I am doing all that is possible. I will keep it up until the Speaker's chair. I will keep it up until the Republicans yield or the extra session ends."

DE WINDT REACHES LONDON.

Tried to Walk from New York to Paris—Mal-treated at Tchukitchia.

London, April 13.—Henry De Windt has arrived in London. He has been seriously ill at Paris, the results of exposure and ill-treatment at Tchukitchia, Bering.

## RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalp, and itching, scaly, warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure.

## Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. "How to Use Cuticura," "Little Hand," free.

ITCHING HUMORS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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Send stamp for book on Beauty and Dermatology. John H. Woodbury is the Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap and Facial Cream for the Skin, Scalp and Complexion.

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Vaughan's Seeds Barclay Catalogue free ST.

Strait, which place he reached during his recent attempt to travel by land from New York to Paris.

He says the United States Government has decided to send the revenue cutter Bear to Oumwadjik in June, to punish Chief Koari.

## Saul Bros. 335 & 337 Grand St. OPENING.

We take pleasure in informing our numerous Friends, Patrons and the Public in general, that we have enlarged our store to Double its former size, which will greatly facilitate us in offering greater inducements than ever before and attend our customers with more comfort. You have often heard the remarks "Oh, it's too crowded in Saul's." "We can't get waited on at Saul's." "Sauls are always busy," etc., etc.

Yes, "This true." Our store has always been known as

### "THE BUSY STORE"

on Grand St. This needs no further comment—it speaks for itself; and it will be our endeavor in the future to maintain our reputation and the confidence of our patrons, which we have held for the past 15 years. In making the alterations nothing has been spared to fit up our establishment for the comfort both of our patrons and employees, and we are not exaggerating when we say that our store is one of the best ventilated and lighted in New York.

OUR OPENING DAYS:

THURSDAY, FRIDAY  
April 15th. April 16th.

You are cordially invited to inspect our elegant new Spring Stock, consisting of a complete line of Ribbons, Laces, Silks, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Underwear, Corsets, Gloves, Lad es' Waists, Infants' Outfits, Jewelry, Leather Goods, Handkerchiefs, etc.

Novelties in

Ladies' Kid Gloves and Neckwear

For EASTER

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Our Well-Known Low Prices.

Each Lady visitor will be presented with a handsome souvenir to commemorate the occasion.

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whether teeth are ordered or not. We use our own famous "Methyl" to extract teeth, and the only dentist in New York who does it. By a simple application of "Methyl" to the gums one can have teeth removed and painlessly and without extraction. Beware of dentists who use cocaine, ether or other toxic substances. "Methyl" is harmless. Come in and try it. You'll be pleased.

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